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CHICAGO RIOT ZONES LABOR ASKS CUT GUARDED BY TROOPS; IN LIVING COSTS: DEATH LIST IS NOW 30 ENGINEERS LEAD

Coast to Coast Air

Mail Service Urged

WASHINGTON, July 80.—A bill providing for the estab-lishment of a transcontinental

In discussing the measure to-day Mr. Kahn said:

Mr. Kahn said:
"I believe that with an efficient air mail service between
the two chief cities on each
coast the time required to trans-

port mail across can be cut in half. I am informed that the fly-

ing time between the two cities, with a system of relays, can be reduced to about forty-five hours, which is about half the present

time of the fastest mail service.'

AERO SETS U.S.

ALTITUDE MARK

Up 30,700 Feet at

Mineola.

Below and Hundred

Mile Wind.

Roland Rohifs, chief test pilot of the

Curtiss company, who established a

new American altitude record of 30,700

feet in a Curtiss Wasp triplane.

equipped with 400 horse-power motor

The flight was made under official

uspices from Roosevelt Field, Mineola

and as soon as the barograph has been

officially calibrated its exact reading

cially with \$1,100 feet. The best official

plane. Casale, a Frenchman, is cred-

mark was recorded. There Rohlfs was forced to turn down again to prevent

flot had to use his hands to manip

Government during the war, but

out to escort Rohlfs on his start.

DECLARE REPUBLIC TO

AID GAMBLING PLACE

Voters of Italian Town, How-

ever, Face Arrest.

ere threatened with arrest.

In the meantime the carino has be-

royal families, who lost heavily. Sever of the officers committed suicide.

with a twelve cylinder 400 hor

he water in his radiator fro

will be made public. On a flight last

Mayor Thompson Calls on State Soldiers to Control Lawbreakers.

SITUATION GETS WORSE

airplane mail service between New York and San Francisco was introduced in the House to-day by Julius Kahn (Cal.), chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Kahn will urge passage of the bill when the House reconvenes in September. In discussing the measure to-day Police Aid Militia and Draw Cordon Around Negro District.

BLACKS' HOUSE IS BURNED

Victims Starving: Afraid to Go Out-N. Y. Central Passenger Trains Fired On.

CHICAGO, July 30 .- Chicago streets to-night were patrolled by soldiers called out by Gov. Lowden at the request of Mayor Thompson for the protection of life and property threatened by the race war which for four days has terrorized the city.

The State troops established a barred zone about three miles square, embracing most of the colored residential district on the South Side. In this sone they searched every person whom pass in or out without military per Midenson.

The district extended roughly from Twenty-second street to Fifty-fifth street north and south, and from Michigan Boulevard to Wentworth avenue east and west

New York Central Railroad officials reported that all their trains, passen ger and freight, were being fired on.

Adjt.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson, after an early evening trip through the threatened district declared that the situation was "ominuous."

Late to-night mobs of whites and negroes were reported roaming over various localities of the South Side and at Fifty-eighth street and Racine avenue negroes were said to have clashed with troops. Negroes also were reported to have driven all whites from the streets in the vicinity of Sixtythird and Loomis streets, while fires were burning in two different neighborhoods, one in a white neighborhoo and the other in a colored colony.

A woman was reported slain in a riot at Forty-seventh street and In- Thursday Rohlfs was credited unoffi-

A riot at First street and Wentworth record is that of Major R. W. Schroeder avenue brought police to the rescue of at 28,366 feet in a British built Bristol

plane. Casale, a Frenchman, is credited with an unofficial climb of \$3,100 feet in a Nieuport early this year.

Though clad in many undergarments, a fur lined teddy bear and helmet, Rohlfs suffered severely from the cold. The temperature dropped rapidly as the machine climbed into the clear skies. When at his maximum height the 25 below zero mark was recorded. There Rohlfs was recorded. Reports that a number of negroes had been thrown into Bubbly Creek, a stagnant stream that receives much the sewage from the stock yards,

were received by the police.

protection. Incendiary attacks upon negro homes increased through the clared that many members of their race faced starvation because drivers of supply wagons feared to enter some portions of the black belt.

It was not deemed necessary at the time the Mayor asked for the troops to proclaim martial law, and whether Gov. Lowden was prepared to take that step was not made known. It seemed to be generally believed that placing the militiamen on patrol duty

"From what I have seen this after moon and evening I should judge the situation and temperament of the peonight before," said the Adjutant General as he started for the meeting

with the Mayor.

At that time the troops were in readiness to move from the armories to the riot scenes at once,

Four New Deaths Recorded.

With four deaths and a score of per-An official board appointed by Co.

Archie Miller in command of the flying fields on Long Island, and consisting of Lieut.-Col. W. L. Moose, Major J. E. Rossell, Major Harry F. Miller and Capt.

E. Samoni witnessed the test. Many presents of the control of the ounded or beaten in continued rioting to-day between whites and ne night about the South Side negro area and other outlying sections where negroes are segregated in the hope of ficials of the Curtiss plant were presaverting further clashes. With the oldiers also on duty, there was no relaxation of vigilance by city forces with a capacity of ten passengers was wheeled out but did not take the air. spared to-night was stationed in the

To-day's outbreaks were widely scattered. Of the four deaths, all of which were the result of shooting, two were shot to-day, the two others hav-ing been wounded in the rioting of Monday and Tuesday nights.

The official death list for four days showed thirty to-night, of whom seventeen were negroes, two unidentified and thirteen whites, one unidentified About 8,000 State troops continued to ish their arms in the armories until the order came for the soldiers to

Riots Keep Governor Busy.

Gov. Lowden continued to-day to de wote his time almost exclusively to the riots, as did Frank S. Dickson, Adjuloined by Edward J. Brundage, Attor sey-General, and John B. Oglesby,

Requests for the use of the troops me to-day from a number of sources. mber of Aldermen were positive convictions at an informal meetof in the City Hall to-day that the troops should patrol the streets at once. One Alderman said he had been shot at four times on the South Side. Negro leaders generally seemed to want the troops used. One negro banker

Continued on Fourth Page

Heads of Brotherhood Appeal to President and

Cabinet.

WILSON IS IMPRESSED

Locomotive Drivers Say They Prefer Lower Prices to Increase of Pay.

CONGRESS TAKES NOTE

Representative Igoe Proposes Inquiry Into Food Prices and High Rents.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- More force ras put behind the fight to reduce the high cost of living to-day through the Japanese Believe Forces on Sea introduction of resolutions in Congress, an appeal to the White House and an announcement by the office of the Attorney-General that several investigations are being made into the

Representative Igoe (Mo.), Demo they met for weapons. No one could Curtiss "Wasp" Triplane Goes House ordering the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the prices of shoes, clothing, sugar and coffee, He of the value of the League of Naalso requested that the high rent ques- tions?" asked Count von Reventiow NEAR WORLD'S RECORD Means Committee. At the same time Representative Elliott (Ind.), Repubican, proposed that the exportation of Flier Finds Temperature of 25 sugar be prohibited for a period of auxiliaries, together with the demand

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, ish naval programme. He continued: brotherhood, called at the White It was 25 degrees below zero with 100 miles an hour wind within six House and requested that the Government take some action to force down miles of New York yesterday afternoon. The six miles were measured saries of life. straight up in the air, however, by

Appeal of Engineers.

The alternative of governmental action demand by the railroad engineers of the country for another increase in wages Mr. Stone. Detailing conclusions reached by the advisory board at its recent meet aserted that while the railroad enginee found themselves "obliged to again recost of living," they were of the opinion that "the true remedy for the situation, and one that will result in lifting the burden under which the whole people are struggling, is for the Government to take

President Much Impressed.

Roblis left the ground at Roosevelt Field at 2:33 o'clock and returned to earth at 5:28 o'clock, both these times being official. After he had been in the sir for one hour the gas pump on his machine became airbound, and the pilot had to use his bands to manufacture. President Wilson, it was said at the White House after the conference, which the pump. He was also forced to leave the pilot's seat while the wind was blow-ing a hundred miles an hour and crawl asted half an hour, was much impressed with the statement presented and out onto the cowl of the plane to cut the water pipe, so that the water would not get into the engine and chill the motor. Then he had to take his knife to the conference with the President the Brotherhood officials conferred with and cut the pillow on his seat, and with the pieces stuff the front of his radiator in order to shut off the current of air sympathy with their request that gov mental action be taken to lower liv-

and keep the motor warm. Rohlfs started with fifty-seven gallons of gasolene, but he exhausted all of this, as The President was told by the his supply of oxygen, and was forced to volplane to earth from a neight of 25,000 feet.

The Wasp triplane was built for especially among wage earners whose wages no longer will provide adequate od, shelter and raiment for themse not get its official test until after the armistice. At that time it made a speed

After requesting that some action be taken by the Government, the statement read by Mr. Stone and which also was addressed to members of the Cabinet

official board appointed by Col. "Should the "Should this not be considered feasible we will be forced to urge that those whom we represent be granted an increase in wages to meet the deterioration of the purchasing price of the dollar, be that what it may, which can be easily deter-

mined by competent authority. int, and a number of women were the guests of the official party. The new may be properly termed ment in the histor; of the ment "This action may be unique and i tions in seeking an audience with the Rohlfs will make another attempt at or that ne world's record within a few days. portion that may be seems to us to justify the means, and should our efforts in this direction com-pletely fall, then we will be forced to request for those whom we represent the granting of an increase in wages to enable them to live according to the

American standard. Welfare of People in Mind.

GENEVA, July 30.—An interesting situation has arisen at Campione, the Italian Monte Carlo near Lugano. At the instance of the Swiss authorities the Italian Government closed the gambling place recently, whereupon the residents consisting of several hundred male voters, declared Campione an independent republic with the object of reopening the casine, which during the few months of its existence made a profit reported to be more than a million dollars. The chief shareholders were Austrians.

A delegation headed by the Mayor, with a petition and proclamation, was on the way to Rome to interview the "We invite your attention to the fact with a petition and proclamation, was than we did prior to the war. This on the way to Rome to interview the can be demonstrated by simply taking, as King when stopped at the Italian frontier. The delegation was sent home, the to the war, which at that time was worth papers were selzed and the delegates to the war, which at that time was worth papers were threatened with arrest. ing from competent authority, only \$2.15.
"So, while it may be stated that we have had a substantial increase in comwas frequented chiefly by German and pensation, when considering the dollar Austrian officers and members of various only as a medium of exchange our in-

Wilson to Review Fleet in Pacific Sept. 2 or 3

WASHINGTON, July 30,-President Wilson will review the Pacific fleet at San Francisco, eptember 2 or 3, Secretary umulty announced late to-day. The fleet will be reviewed by ecretary Daniels at Los Angeles on August 9, and from that time until it enters San Francisco harbor for the Presidential re-view it will be divided into small units which will visit all ports north of Los Angeles having harbors with sufficient water to allow the vessels to enter in

DOUBTS BRITISH FAITH IN TREATY

German Critic Warns U. S. of English Activity in Big Navy Programme.

AGREEMENT IS URGED

Superior to American, Says Reventlow.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.

Berlin, July 28 (delayed) .- "Is that to be taken as England's estimate tion be investigated by the Ways and Germany's leading naval critic, commenting upon the completion of eighty-four new warships and 110 of the First Lord of the Admiralty. Warren G. Stone, president of the Walter Long, for a \$300,000,000 Brit-

"In view of that news it is all the the present high price of the neces- programme. There are to-day but three navies left in the world, the British, American and Japanese, with the American between the other two.

"The future of peace is dependent not so much on the League of Nations as upon an understanding in regard to naval and mercantile marine questions between America and England on the one hand and a settlement of the disturbing Japanese quest an increase to meet the mounting question between America and Japan on the other.

"With the German navy wiped of the seas it may well be asked against whom England now is building. If struggling, is for the Government to take the some adequate measures to reduce the cost of the necessaries of life to a figure ostensible purpose, namely, to prethat the present wages and income of vent wars, why is England continuing French Government, in full accord The Brotherhood board outlined no to add to her already vast navy? So plan of action for the Government to far as concerns Germany we care take beyond saying it was believed that very little how much England builds; this situation is brought about mainly by conscienceless profiteering by the great interests who have secured contake only an academic interest in the we now are only spectators and can matter, but we well may wonder what is the value of the League of Nations if militarism of the seas is to continue.

"Considering her location, her two long coast lines and unfriendly Mexico on the south with friction certain over the problems of the Far East and a fierce commercial rivalry between America and England, now that Germany is out of the way, one can conclude only that either the American people have greater faith in the League of Nations than the British or that the Washington Government is lacking in that foresight which ever marks the London policy."

Japanese Navy Smaller.

Von Reventlow said that Japanes who recently had visited him admitted that the Japanese navy was smaller than the American, but had declared that Japan was convinced that qualitatively and tactically it was superlor to the American. He pointed out that complications between the United States and Japan could be only detrimental to Germany, legitimate reason for uneasiness in France now in regard to aggression by hoeled out but did not take the air. Chief Executive of our country and, in and in more than one respect; there-number of training planes wheeled a manner, suggesting to him the con-bout to escort Rohlfs on his start. many would like to see a new conflict, as that would retard the reconstruc- GERMANS WARNED

tion of Europe. He professed to believe that until an agreement was reached between the United States and England on the naval question America should do what England does, namely, pursue a safeguard her own interests in the for the termination of the Austrian naval policy that will be certain to

NEW YORK SHIP LINE IN GERMAN COMBINE

Consolidation With Hamburg-American Line Reported.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. Copyright, 1929; all rights reserved Debats learns from Berlin that the Ham-burg-American Line has completed ar-rangements for consolidation with a large New York steamship corporation. The New York concern is said to be ready to place a certain amount of ton-nage at the disposal of the Hamburg-American Line for service on the lines

FRANCE TO ACT SHANTUNG CLAUSE DRAWN ON PEACE PACT BY SEPTEMBER

Chamber of Deputies Will Devote Only Two Weeks to Debate.

CLEMENCEAU SCORES

Reassures Deputies as to Military Guarantees on the Rhine.

WILL NOT WAIT ON U. S.

Chairman of Committee Sees Weakness in Alliances Which Have Been Made.

By LAURENCE HILLS. Staff Correspondent of Tun Son. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

Paris, July 30 .- Parliamentary opposition here to the peace treaty, which has manifested itself repeatedly during the examination by the peace utles, appears now to have been overcome finally as a result of new declarations by Premier Clemenceau relative to French military guarantees on the Rhine, made vesterday before the committee.

It seems certain now that the treaty will be presented to the Chamber on August 8, discussion will begin August 11 and terminated on August 25, indicating complete ratification by the French early in September.

This is a distinct victory for Premier Clemenceau, as obviously he has defeated the project of several members of the committee to hold back ratification by the Chamber until action by the American Senate.

His explanations yesterday undoubtedly cleared up the matter of military guarantees to the satisfaction honored at the opportunity for a chat of all the members of the committee with the exception of Franklin Boullion, chairman of the committee, who insisted upon the inadequacy of France's present guarantees and the weakness of the Franco-American-

placed before the Allies last February a memorial butlining the necessity that France should retain the Rhine bridges in order to obtain a full measure of security. This document was the League of Nations can fulfil its middle of March. Following its exsented the equivalent of the occupation of all the bridges.

Terms of the Memorial.

It was after the presentation of this these were embodied in the treaty. They omprised briefly

First-The occupation of the Rhine for a period of fifteen years. Second—Reduction of the German army to 100,000 men.

Third-Demilitarization of both banks of the Rhine for a distance of fifty kilometers on either side. Fourth—Prohibition under penalty of any military activity in this de

militarized zon Fifth-Establishment of a permanent commission of investigation and control, permitting the Allies to main ntinual watch over

To these clauses Premier Clemence stated, were added the Franco-American and Franco-British treaties of assistance and guarantee. Andre Tardieu, who ac considering the rigorous control to which Germany was subjected besides and the reduction in military effectives imposed upon Germany by the treaty He explained that there can be egitimate reason for uneasiness

BY CLEMENCEAU

Must Hold Proceeds of Schleswig Sales.

Paris, July 30 .- One o'clock in delegation's communications concerning

peace conference, sent a letter toprotesting against the action of Germany in selling national properties in Schleswig, in which plebiscites are to be taken for decision by the population as o union with Denmark.

mans that all the properties in question were considered as possible security for the payment of Germany's indemnity, and that the peace conference would hold Germany responsible for the pro-

Belgian Peace Treaty Advances. BRUSARLS, July 30 .- The Foreign Afof Deputies passed favorably yesterday upon the question of the ratification of the peace treaty with Germany.

IN TOKIO FOREIGN OFFICE, FORCED INTO PEACE PACT

FERNALD STAND SHOCKS WILSON

President Resents Maine Senator's Declaration Covenant Lacks Americanism.

CUTS WHITE HOUSE VISIT

First Open Clash Since Talks Began-Dillingham Quizzes Executive.

Special Despatch to Tan Sun. WASHINGTON, July 30 .- A climax in

the series of White House interviews with Republican Senators was reached to-day when Senator Fernald frankly told the President that the League of Nations covenant was lacking in Americanism, and that this particular shortcoming in the product of the Paris conference was the real reason behind all the Republican opposition

The conversation with the Maine Senator marked the first actual class between the President and the opposition. Heretofore all the amenities have been preserved, and while in no cas productive of a conversion or even the shadow of a turning on the part of members of the G. O. P., the calls at the White House have proceeded along lines of tolerance. It remained for th Down Easter to break the rule and speak his mind with perhaps more fer vor than kindliness.

The greeting between the Presider and Senator Fernald was of the mo cordial character. Both gentlemen were delighted at the opportunity for an interchange of views, they said But Senator Fernald plunged right into the interview with a statement to the President that although he was and would be glad to talk with the President as to the experience of himself and his entourage at Paris and it Europe generally, and would be pleased to hear the President's views. he was not in an attitude of mind to be convinced of the falsity of his post-The Prime Minister explained to the tion as to the necessity for vital resercommittee that the Government had vations tantamount to amendments to

42 Others Behind Him "And furthermore, Mr. President,

continued Senator Fernald, "this pos tion of mine is that of no less that forty-two other members of the Senate. The President looked a bit shocked at the frankness of Mr. Fernald, but said he had hoped to be able to convey with the Allies, drew up a number of some information to him which might the Government to far as concerns Germany we care military schemes which offered this make clearer the situation and more un security and, taken as a whole, pre- derstandable the position which the Administration had taken with regard to amendatory action

> Mr. Fernald said that that would b useless. He said he appreciated the President's desire for the clarification semorial, that is in March, that the of councils, but that he had been apply conference accepted the ensemble of the ing himself assiduously to the closes sort of study of the situation for months. He had perused with the great est care every document and speech it and out of the Senate dealing with the and the league covenant and had neg lected nothing in the matter of scrut nizing every word the President him self had written or uttered on the sub ject. He went on to say that if at any time doubts arose in his mind or tha came to feel that information the President was essential to him h would not hesitate to seek an engage ment at the White House for a furthe

Seemingly the President was dipleased at the apparent fixed attitude of Senator Fernald. He told him that sixty men in the Senate who took a world view of the present crisis in af

"That is exactly what at least sixty ing to questions of the deputies, as-serted that the guarantees were sufficient considering the rigorous control to which The President terminated the inter-

view almost immediately.
President Wilson's Senatorial callers invited to discuss the treaty with him in addition to Senator Fernald included Senators Dillingham (Vt.), Harding (Ohio) and Lenroot (Wis.). To-merhe has appointments with Sena-New and Watson (Ind.) and Keyes (N. H.). Senator Dillingham, after an hour

with the President, said the President regarded the French treaty as merely a supplement to the League of Nations, but desired that it should be ratified. although he believed personally that the guarantees of the league would be ample for France's protection. He pointed out that the French people in sisted that their accurity required pledges contained in the special allian with the United States and Great and the President considered that to grant the pledges would be harmless and graceful act, further pro motive of long friendship between the He was positive the arrange ment would not abrogate in any we the right of Congress to declare war.

Calls Amendments Vital.

Senator Dillingham told the President with a good deal of conviction that the League of Nations covenant never could be ratified without amendments outlining in substance those that had been ost discussed. The President im pressed the Senator that personally he considered none of these amendments really objectionable, but insisted it would embarrassing and humiliating to have resubmit the treaty to Germany for consideration of changes. More the President reiterated what he

Continued on Second Page.

Downing Street Sees Reading U. S. Envoy

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN. Coppright, 1912; all rights reserved.

LONDON, July 30.—Rumors again are affect in official circles that Chief Justice Lord Reading may accept the post of British Ambassador at Washington. This report is said to have

ing Street.
It is known that Premier Lloyd George is more than anxious to fill the Washington post in order to allay the widespread criticism over the delay. It has been stated that the Premier would like to see Lord Robert Cecil in Washington.

ARMENIA FACES

Turks and Tarters Are Closing In on Three Sides, Tiflis Says.

U. S. RELIEF IS CUT OFF

Worse Massacre Than in 1915 Is Certain Unless Allies Act Quickly.

Paris, July 30.-Turks and Tartars are moving upon the Armenians from three sides. They have cut off the American relief supplies and threaten all the remaining Armenians with extermination unless additional military protection is afforded, according to despatches from Major Joseph C Green of Cincinnati, who is directing the American relief administration's

work from Tiffis. Herbert Hoover, Director-General of Relief, immediately submitted Major Green's message to the Peace Confer ence, which already had similar reports from other American and British ob-

ends the following from Tiffis:

Had a long conference with the Armenian President to-day. The situation is worse. The Turkish army well prepared, and Tartars are advancing from three sides. If military protection is not afforded to Armenia immediately the disaster will be more terrible than the massacres in 1915, and the Armenian nation will be crushed, to the everlasting shame of

the Allies. Relief work is impossible in the present situation unless order is restored. Cannot something be done to have the British forces in the Caucasus intervene to save Armenia! Under date of July 24 Major Gre-

The Turks and Tartars are advancing in the districts of Karabagh and Alagber. They now occupy approximately the reopened territory of Russian Armenia. Khalil Bey, s Turkish Colonel, is commanding the Azerbaijan Tartars.

Relief depots and trains and surrounded and probably have been seized. The British state that orders from above prevent their interference. The Armenian people and Government are in despair. General mobilization was ordered yesterday, taking the men from the harvest. We shall not be able to carry on relief work much longer unless the

bagh and Alagbes, of Turkish and **HUNGARIANS PROPOSE**

British receive orders to clear all

Russian Armenia, including Kara

REPLACING SOVIETS Ask Allied Aid to Insure

Honest Elections. By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 30 .- A despatch received here from Vienna says the Hungarian people's commissaries who recently visited Col. Cunningham, the allied representative at Budapest, made the proposal for the replacing of the Soviet Government by a new Government to be elected by the Socialist and Bourgeols parties, and that a military dictatorship be installed for the transitions period under the direction of one Brit ish, one French, one Italian and one elections were honestly carried out. The despatch adds that Col. Cunnin ham afterward conferred with Cou

Bathlen, representative of the Hungarian counter revolutionary Government, and it was decided to summon to Visnna various Hungarian Social Democratic leaders, including Ernest Garami, wh is now in Switzerland and is generally regarded as the coming Hungarian Pre

ZURICH, July 80 .- The Allies are said

esignation of the Budapest Soviet Gov

to have demanded the unconditions

ernment in replying to the negotiation for the Soviet withdrawal, opened by Bela Kun, the Communist leader, ac cording to a report in Vienna. SALONICA, July 30.—A league com-rising 250,000 refugees of Thrace has prising 250,000 refugees of Thrace has addressed to the Peace Conference and

to several European officials an appeal

Exact Wording Decided Upon by the Militarists, Chinese Charge.

THEY FEARED MISTAKE

Determined to Make Perpetual Japan's Control Over the Chinese.

RAILWAY TERMS EXPLICIT

President Wilson Shown Have Accepted Dictation to Save Covenant

Special Despatch to Tun Sun. WASHINGTON, July 30 .- The Japanese Government at Toklo and not the Peace Conference at Paris drafted Articles 156, 157 and 158 of the treaty which put Shantung Province under Japanese conquest and domina

This fact, which the Chinese assert sively, has put the Shantung matter n still another light and is believed to explain why such secrecy is maintained with respect to the hidden agreements and understandings which preceded President Wilson's yielding to Japan.

Baron Makino, when he believed he had gained his point by threatening to embarrass the League of Nations scheme if President Wilson did not yield, notified Tokio that matters were progressing favorably for Japan's secret aims. Tokio, however, feared that the Japanese delegation might overlook some of the important points whereby Japan planned to fasten a complete military and economic grip on China for all time, and consequently the exact wording of the Shantung provisions was framed by Japan and later accepted by Presiden Wilson and the British and French Premiers.

Japanese Concerned.

The Japanese militarists were parficularly concerned over the possibility that Japan might not be granted permission to extend the branch lines on the Tsinan-Tsingtao Rallway from Tsinan to Shuntohfu and from Kaomi to Hau-Chou. By means of these branch lines Japan would be assured of cutting off south China from 1 China at a moment's notice, and thereby holding China completely in her power for any future emergency where threats might be necessary to carry out further Japanese plans of

exploitation, according to the Chinese. Tokio therefore exercised great care with respect to the railways and to the important mining rights, wherehy Japan's power would be steadily increased. The articles as dictated by Tokio and

incorporated in the peace treaty are

as follows: Article 156-Germany renounces, in favor of Japan, all her rights, titles and privileges - particularly those concerning the territory of Kiao-Cha , railways, mines and submarine cables - wnich she acquired in virtue of the treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1895, and of all other arrange-

ments relative to the province of Shantung. All German rights in the Tsing-Tao-Tsinan-Fu Railway, including its branch lines, together with its subsidiary property of all kinds. stations, shops, fixed and rolling stock, mines, plant and material for the exploitation of the mines, are and remain acquired by Japan, together with all rights and privileges

attaching thereto, Japan Acquires Cables.

The German state submarine cables from Tsing-Tao to Shanghai and from Tsing-Tao to Che-Foo, with all the rights, privileges and properties attaching thereto, are similarly acquired by Japan free and clear of all charges and encumbrances.

Article 157-The movable and immovable property owned by the German state in the territory of Klao-Chau, as well as all the rights which Germany might claim in consequence of the work or improvements made, or of the exenses incurred by her directly or indirectly in connection with this territory, are acquired by Japan free and clear of all charges and encumbrances.

Article 158-Germany shall hand over to Japan within three months from the coming into force of the present treaty the archives, registers, plans, title deeds and documean of every kind, wherever they may be, relating to the administration, whether civil, military, financial, judicial or other, of the territory of Klao-Chau.

Within the same period Germany shall give particulars to Japan of all treaties, arrangements or agreements relating to the rights, title or asking support for union of Thrace as a whole with Greece. privileges referred to in the two preceding articles.